













## THE TIMES.

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## A MODEL MUNICIPALITY.

A few years ago some one wrote an article entitled: "Are Our Great Cities a Part of the Republic?" and it was argued, with considerable force, that in the great American municipalities the traces of a democratic form of government were difficult of finding; that, with rare spasms of reform, in which the popular will more or less asserted itself, cities were merely the dukedoms of bosses or the oligarchies of rings.

There is more truth than poetry in this statement. American municipalities are certainly not institutions to which we can, as a rule, "point with pride." On the contrary, they are probably the weakest point in our sociopolitical fabric. Such being the case, it is interesting to note how affairs are conducted in what is said to be the best governed city in Europe. A writer in the Century shows how successfully Scotch business habits are applied to the running of the corporation of Glasgow, which city has been growing rapidly and now has a population of 775,000, covering an area of about 15,000 acres; that is to say, more than ten times the population of Los Angeles, in about two-thirds of the space covered by the limits of this city. Glasgow is a self-made city; a modern creation, formed by the establishment of a deep water port on the Clyde. The development of iron and coal mines was followed by iron shipbuilding.

The government of the city is vested in 50 members of the Town Council. They are water commissioners, gas trustees, market and slaughter-house commissioners, city improvement and park commissioners. In fact, all the commissions necessary for the execution of any particular work are exercised by these 50 members of the Council. The sanitary department is set on foot as a model of good work. Fifty inspectors are constantly engaged in hunting out and correcting nuisances. Five men are constantly employed in inspecting lodging-houses. Besides these, five women are employed as house to house visitors. There is one feature of municipal life in Glasgow which certainly detracts from the character of a model city. It is shown that 125,000 families in that city live in single-room tenements, and 228,000 live in two-room tenements. In these overcrowded tenements the inspectors are constantly at work ferreting out nuisances and contagious diseases.

Glasgow has established public baths and washhouses at a cost of not less than \$600,000. For the sum of 2 pence women are allowed all the modern facilities for cleansing clothes, including steam heating, hot and cold water, machine drying, hot air apartments and a mangle or machine for smoothing the garments, so that at the end of an hour a housewife may go home with a basket of clothes washed, dried and ironed. Glasgow owns its own water works. The cost exceeded \$2,600,000. Twenty years management by the municipal corporation has given complete satisfaction. The price of gas, which in the years 1866-70 was \$1.14 per 1000 feet, was reduced in 1888 to 66 cents. The municipality from the profits has been able to construct new works, to write off large sums for depreciation pipes, and to accumulate a sinking fund of \$1,000,000. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the people use gas for fire and cooking. The municipality does not attempt to make money or to raise more than is necessary to keep the works in good order and to create a sinking fund which in the course of a long term will pay the original cost of the works.

The streets of Glasgow (181 miles) are swept every night by 23 horse machines. There are also 11,000 courts which are cleaned two or three times a day. All the streets of the city are sprinkled in the summer time. The street sweepings are carried to a large building, screened, a part is burned in furnaces and whatever is valuable as fertilizer is sold. The net proceeds range from 25 to 50 cents a ton. The revenue from this source in a single year amounted to \$130,000. The city has built model tenement-houses in the most crowded districts, and has bought "unsanitary property" for the purpose of opening courts. It has opened 27 new streets for that purpose and has demolished a great number of unsanitary buildings.

The street railroads are controlled by the municipality, and pay a rental of \$750 a mile. On some roads workingmen are carried, morning and evening, for a cent. Glasgow owns its water works. An inexhaustible supply of pure mountain water is brought to the city, through a great aqueduct, from Loch Katrine. The city has made these works pay, and accumulated a large sinking fund, while reducing charges from year to year. The great pressure in the mains extinguishes fires without the use of engines, and cheap water has attracted many valuable manufacturing industries. The city lights all the courts, and has even gone so far as to provide lights for the common stairways of tenement-houses.

Here is certainly an example that might be emulated in this country; moreover, an example which flatly contradicts the assertion so frequently made by interested parties in the United States, that only private companies should supply cities with water, gas and other facilities. What Glasgow has accomplished American cities ought to be able to do also.

Dr. McGlynn's Western Trip. New York, May 2.—Dr. McGlynn will leave here to-morrow night for Albany en route for San Francisco. To-night he is followed on the east side by a crowd of admirers. The ex-priest will speak in San Francisco, Denver and in Aspen, Colo.

San Jose's Board of Trade. SAN JOSE, May 2.—The Board of Trade this evening decided to purchase a lot at the corner of Santa Clara and Third streets to erect a Board of Trade building and theater. The lot cost \$52,000, and the improvements proposed will cost \$100,000 additional.

To Elect Randall's Successor. HARRISBURG (Pa.), May 2.—The special election to choose the successor to the late Samuel J. Randall will be held May 20th.

Grand Opera-House.—As the end of their engagement approaches, the Bostonians appear to be increasing in popularity with each successive performance. The audience last night was a large and brilliant one, and enthusiastic in its approval of the efforts of each of the principal singers. Myron, the opera of the evening, contains so many well known and beautiful airs, that it is always a favorite to the score, with the exception of Tom Kari, whose continued hoarseness prevented him from making any effort in his role of "Wilhelm," and the performance suffered, of course, to some extent, in consequence.

English Cowles as "Lothario" was in magnificent voice, and sang his part with thrilling effect. He is always good, but last night managed to outdo himself. Just

ete Corden as "Mignon" also made her chief success of the week. Her voice is admirably suited for the role of the part, and there is an apparent simplicity in her style that goes well with the character. A little variety in fact, "Mignon" is, however, but an improvement. A changeless smile, however fascinating, is not appropriate to the expression of the "Mignon" district. The "wallow duet" with "Lothario" was admirably sung, as was also her famous solo, "Knowest Thou the Land?" The song with the "Sylvians" refrain which "Mignon" sings before the looking-glass in the second act is the most characteristic thing in the part, and it was charmingly rendered by Miss Corden. An aria for "Filia" secured a storm of applause for the brilliant and finished execution of the difficult polka, "I'm Now a Titan," which is the most showy piece in her role, and it is needless to say that she earned her share of the honors of the evening.

In the small part of "Frederick," with a one number, a young actress, Miss Finlayson, made her appearance. Miss Finlayson has a fine stage presence, was gorgeously costumed, and her singing, nervousness, sang well. Her solo was received with much applause, but the rather long and tedious "Sylvians" prevented the repetition which was the evident intention of the audience to demand.

The performance was a well made for Mr. Kari's unfortunate hoarseness, which necessitated the slurring or omission of the quadrille numbers with the "Sylvians" in the opera.

At the matinee today, *Fatinita*, with Julia Bartlett, was the attraction. The company concludes its successful engagement here tonight with *Fra Diavolo*.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

The Outlook for the Season in California. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The Chronicle has reports from counties of the State giving an estimate of crop prospects for this season. While grain has suffered in many of the large counties, owing to excessive rains, the dispatches show that the quality of the grain will be fine, and the yield of all kinds of fruit will be enormous. Several large wheat counties report a decrease in acreage and wheat of from one-quarter to one-half. Butte and Solano report a falling off in wheat of from one-quarter to one-half. Kern, Fresno, Merced and Tulare counties, but the acreage of the State was a shrinkage against last year. Barley averages about the same as wheat.

In fruit of all kinds there has been an enormous increase in acreage, and the crop will be a large one. Despite the fact that a great deal of fruit was injured by the rains, Fresno leads with 10,000 acres planted in raisin grapes, and Kern, San Diego and Butte follow with 8,000 acres in vines. Merced has 2,000 acres. Los Angeles planted 1,000,000 new orange trees this season, and Tulare put in 600,000 acres of all kinds of fruit. The yield of oranges, raisins and grapes will be enormous. Nearly all other fruits promise well, with the exception of peaches and almonds. Many counties report a light yield of apricots.

## FOREST FIRES.

Valuable Property Endangered in Minnesota and Wisconsin. MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Specials from various points in the Northwest indicate quite general trouble from forest fires. The most serious are in the vicinity of Ashland, Wis., and Brainerd, Minn., where valuable property is in danger. The extensive lumber mills of ex-Gov. Pillsbury at Gull River, Minn., are in imminent danger.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.), May 2.—Serious forest fires are reported tonight from the northern part of the State. Much damage was done around Mason, along the Omaha road, where the houses were above and two or three houses in the town were burned. Fire in stumps and underbrush between Hurley and Ironwood spread with great rapidity along the section bordering on the mines from Ashland to Aurora, burning for miles, and destroying cottages. All mills and factories at Rice Lake, Barron county, were kept closed today so that the men could protect their homes.

New England Pioneers. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The New England Society of California Pioneers will leave for San Jose on a special train at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. They will arrive at San Jose at 10 o'clock, and will visit the new Stanford University and Palo Alto stock farm. The party will spend Sunday and Monday at the Hotel Vendome, San Jose, and go to Mt. Hamilton and the Lick Observatory. On Tuesday the pioneers will start for the East by way of Sacramento, stopping at Salt Lake, Denver and other points en route. About thirty of the party, who are members of the Masonic lodge, will be accompanied by a large number of their wives and children. The party will be met at the hotel by a large number of their friends.

The "Pearl of Pekin" Disaster. BALTIMORE, May 2.—The result of the accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Pearl of Pekin Company is turning out more seriously than at first supposed. Bertie Fiske, a souffrette, is still at Staunton, Va., and reported not likely to recover the use of her limbs, which are paralyzed. Louis Harrison, a waiter, was injured about the head and is threatened with brain fever, and is considered in a precarious condition. The season of the company has been closed.

A Leper in Boston. BOSTON, May 2.—It is settled beyond question that the Swedish woman who came over in the Copenhagen and was detained at Gallup's Island is badly afflicted with leprosy. She will be sent back to her home on the Samaria next week.

Home of the Seated. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The case against George A. Moss, a Market-street glove-maker, who was charged by Labor Commissioner Tobin with failing to provide seats for his girl employees, was dismissed today upon a showing that seats were provided by him.

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## SEASON OF STRIKES.

Thousands of Idle Men in Chicago.

Tollers at Various Trades Quit Work Without Warning.

No Explanation Given or Demand Made in Some Cases.

Carpenters in the Large Eastern Cities Engaged in the Crucial Battle for the Eight-hour Workday.

By Telegram to The Times. CHICAGO, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The threatened strikes in this city which may be said to have technically begun yesterday, when organized labor took its holiday, were not made apparent until this morning when the men failed to resume work at many shops. Black road in the vicinity of McCormick's Reaper Works had much the same appearance as it had four years ago. None but strikers could be seen and they had entire possession. Every man, boy and girl employed in the Malleable Iron Works, on Twenty-sixth and Rockwell streets is out. The total number of employees is 1200. No particular reason was assigned by the men for quitting work. A committee was appointed last night to wait upon the officials, but they seemed disinclined to go before their employers. President Bailey called the strikers about him and upbraided them for going out without notice and told them, when they found out what they wanted, to let him know their demands. The men seemed not to know what to say in reply. The chairman of the men's committee says they want 10 hours a day's work, 15 cents advance in wages and 50 per cent extra for overtime. At the great McCormick Reaper Works about fifty molders went out, but work on progress as usual.

A large proportion of the employees of the foundries of Barnum & Richards, the Ajax Forge Company and the Chicago Wheel Company went out, and these three concerns are closed. The blacksmiths were the only ones who made known their demands, which was for eight hours a day's work.

At the Wells-French Car Company's shops every one of the thousand employees was out, and the shops were closed. The men seemed anxious for either a strike or a vacation, so the works had been shut down till next Monday to accommodate them and make repairs.

The entire number of employees of the N. K. Fairbank Company (seals and lard) will go out on Monday. The coopers, to the number of 80, struck this morning. This was a surprise as they were employed by Fairbank as receiving better wages than those paid elsewhere. They want eight hours' work and nine hours' pay. About six hundred men will strike. The coopers are expected to demand for eight hours and in all portions of the city men are quitting work on refusal of the employers to surrender.

In the northwestern districts of the city there is a general strike. From three to four thousand door and blind makers walked out of the various factories in the southwest lumber district this morning. Their action was entirely without warning. The men came to their places as usual this morning, and with a few exceptions, proceeded to work, when the whistles blew an hour or so later, they threw down their tools and calmly walked home, giving no explanation.

A report is current to night that nearly all the planing-mill men in the city will quit tomorrow. It is also said that all the wood workers, in whatever branch of the business, are restless and might join the strikers at any moment. Everything remained quiet tonight, notwithstanding the large number of men idle, and the union say they do not anticipate any disturbance.

Four hundred men in Denman's Furniture Factory and 700 in the Chicago Cottage Organ Factory struck this morning for eight hours' work. Several thousand lumber shovers in the lumber district along Black road are dissatisfied and a strike is anticipated among them.

The board of arbitration to settle the differences between the striking carpenters and new bosses' association was in session all day and evening. At a late hour tonight Judge Driggs said they were making favorable progress. The old master carpenters' association refused to join the conference.

Philadelphia Carpenters Now Confident of Victory. PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] There was rejoicing among the carpenters at strike headquarters this evening, when it was announced the bricklayers have come to the aid of the strikers by ordering that no bricklayer should set window or door frames for bosses who refuse to grant the demands of the carpenters. In some cases the bricklayers stopped work on this account, and all will obey the order. Fifty out of 300 master carpenters in the city have already conceded the advance. The strikers feel confident a victory is within their grasp.

## OTHER STRIKES.

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A BURNING STEAMER. LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The steamer Yorkshire, for Baltimore, is returning with her cargo on fire.

Will Camp at Santa Cruz. SANTA CRUZ, May 2.—Brig-Gen. John T. Cutting and several members of his staff arrived here this evening on a tour of inspection for location of the brigade encampment during the coming summer. At a conference this evening with the Mayor and leading citizens it was decided to accept the offer made by Santa Cruz to hold the encampment here for eight days, commencing August 6th. Gen. Cutting estimates that fully three thousand men will be in camp.

Louitt's Damage Suit. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—In the suit of Emma Eastman against ex-Congressman James A. Louitt of Stockton, to recover \$50,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage, the defendant filed a demurrer today, based on the usual statutory grounds, and also a notice of his intention to move that the case shall be transferred to San Joaquin county for trial.

Baving for Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Five tons of bituminous rock blocks form a part of the cargo on the steamer Mariposa, which will sail tomorrow. It is for Honolulu, and will be used in street pavement there.

NO OUTS AT MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, May 2.—The strike for eight hours did not materialize this

morning. Many carpenters have been granted eight hours. No further action will be taken until Sunday, when a meeting to decide on the action toward the bosses who refuse to comply will be held.

BOSTON CARPENTERS IDLE. BOSTON, May 2.—The strike of carpenters is proceeding quietly. There are 1700 men out. Only about twenty men are at work. Some of these will quit tomorrow.

BALLOT REFORM. Gov. Hill Reluctantly Signs the New York Measure.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Gov. Hill today approved the ballot-reform bill. In his message accompanying it he says, in part:

I have steadily opposed every effort to impose unnecessary restrictions and impracticable relations upon the election system which are not adapted to the conditions of our State and which would render our elections enormously expensive and vexatious. It is to be regretted, however, that such endeavors have only been partially successful. In the interest of an honorable compromise of diverse opinions and with a sincere desire to agree upon a bill which should accomplish something toward the purification of our elections, even though it shall not be wholly satisfactory, I have felt constrained to yield my views as to several provisions which I must still deem imperfect. I am not disposed, however, to haggle about mere words or unimportant technicalities. During all the controversy in the past three years I have invariably insisted upon the right of every citizen to cast his ballot at home and bring it with him to the polls and vote it, and so long as this bill does not materially infringe that right I am content.

## NOTES FROM ABROAD.

ENGLISH HONORS HEAPED UPON STANLEY.

Gladstone's Advice to the Working Classes of Britain—The Kaiser Honors an Actor—Old World Echoes.

By Telegram to The Times. LONDON, May 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Emancipator committee gave a reception in honor of Stanley this evening. The Prince of Wales presided. Among the guests were many members of the royal family and other distinguished persons. Stanley paid a high tribute to the devotion and courage of his associates. The Prince of Wales proposed a vote of thanks to Stanley, which was adopted by acclamation.

THE DELAGOA QUESTION. LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Lisbon says the Portuguese government favors a proposition to arbitrate questions arising from the seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railway.

LONDON, May 2.—The United States Minister has received a reply from the Portuguese government on the Delagoa Bay Railway question. Portugal accepts arbitration, but an impartial nation must first decide whether the matter is a proper case for arbitration, and if it is decided in the affirmative the same nation shall decide the terms of settlement.

## GLADSTONE'S GOOD ADVICE.

LONDON, May 2.—Gladstone has written a letter in which he exhorts the working class to exercise closely their present position. He says: "There may come a time when labor will prove too strong for capital and may use its strength unjustly. But capital will surely hold its own. In conclusion he expresses the wish to see labor and art allied, with a view to alleviating and adorning the life of man."

## AN ACTOR HONORED.

BERLIN, May 2.—Emperor William has sent an autograph letter to Barnay, the actor, conferring upon him the fourth-class order of the crown. Barnay celebrated a jubilee at the Berliner Theater today. A vast concourse was present, including many distinguished people.

## BOULANGER MAY RETURN.

PARIS, May 2.—La France says: Boulanger will return to France on Sunday and demand another trial.

LONDON, May 2.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says Boulanger's friends have insisted upon his return to France. They threaten if he does not return they will abandon his cause.

## IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 2.—In the Commons this evening Cameron moved the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. This was rejected after considerable debate, in which Gladstone and Hartington took part.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 2.—At the Newmarket first spring meeting the 1000-guinea prize for 3-year-old fillies, mile and eleven yards, was won by the Duke of Portland's Semolina, same owner's Memoir second, Baron de Rothschild's Fatute third. Ten starters.

## A MURDEROUS HERREW.

SOFIA, May 2.—The commissary of police, accompanied by gendarmes, searched the house of a Russian Jew for seditious documents. The Jew resisted and shot and killed the commissary.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

BRUSSELS, May 2.—Senor Ortega, Mexican Minister to Belgium, died today.

PARIS, May 2.—Gen. Gresley died today.

A BURNING STEAMER.

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A PERILOUS FEAT.

An Inventor's Performance at Niagara.

Descending from the Suspension Bridge to the River Below.

Commander McCalla Tells of His Discipline on the Enterprise.

Scene in the Commons at Ottawa—A Member, Charged with Crookedness, Makes an Angry Exit.

By Telegram to The Times. NIAGARA FALLS, May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] This afternoon T. J. Athey of Marion, Ark., dropped from the upper suspension bridge into a small boat waiting for him in the river below, a distance of about two hundred feet. Athey was aided by an aluminum steel tape. The time of descent was four seconds. The object was to test the tape as a fire escape from tall buildings. One end of the tape was fastened to the bridge and the rest of it was wound about a small reel. This reel Athey grasped in his hand, and, pressing a brake attachment, could descend with lightning rapidity or stop at will. When about two feet from the water, and while hanging at the end of over one hundred and ninety feet of the tape, he had a picture taken. The tape has a sustaining power of 750 pounds.

M'CALLA'S STORY. The Commander of the Enterprise Testifies.



## CONGRESSIONAL.

## Senator Jones Pushing Silver Legislation.

The Customs Administrative Bill Passed by the Senate.

International Copyright Defeated in the House.

The Bill for the Admission of Wyoming to Be Taken Up in the Senate on Monday.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was the House bill for the classification of worsted cloths as woolsens.

The Committee on Interstate Commerce made a report on the subject of American commerce by Canadian railroads. Ordered printed.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill to place express companies under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law. Referred.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution, which went over until tomorrow, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to importation and exportation of gold and silver during the year 1889 and as to bank notes retired and the kind of money issued to take their place.

The customs resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Dolph requesting the President to negotiate with Great Britain and Mexico with a view of securing a treaty for prevention of the entry of Chinese into the United States was taken up and agreed to.

A message from the House with the House amendment to the Senate dependent pension bill was laid before the Senate. After discussion it was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The Customs Administrative Bill was then taken up.

The question was on Mr. Gray's amendment to the effect that when any article is not clearly classified, and there is a doubt about which of two or more rates should apply, the lowest rate shall be levied.

Mr. Gray's amendment was defeated.

Mr. Gray offered another amendment, and was discussing it when Mr. Frye remarked that it would cover plain, palpable, attempted frauds. The remark was resented by Mr. Gray, who asserted that the plain, palpable, attempted frauds were on the other side of the chamber. They were frauds on the rights of American citizens engaged in foreign commerce. The amendment was rejected.

The discussion was interrupted to receive a message from the House announcing the passage of the Senate anti-trust bill with an amendment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The discussion of the customs bill was resumed. At 4 o'clock the discussion closed and the Senate commenced to vote on the bill and pending amendments.

Mr. Vest called for a separate vote on the committee amendment to the thirteenth section, to strike out the words "owner, importer, consignee or agent" and insert "merchandise subject to appraisement by the board of general appraisers shall have the privilege of being present with or without counsel, as he may elect" and to insert "with a view to the collection of duties on such merchandise, and to the rate and amount of duties to be paid on such merchandise, and dutiable costs and charges thereon according to law."

The amendment was agreed to, 34 to 18.

Mr. Hancock's proposition to give trial by jury in certain cases failed to secure the assent of the committee and was not urged. All other committee amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed. Yeas, 35; nays, 18; Mr. Payne being the only Democrat voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Platt gave notice that he would, next Monday, ask the Senate to take up the bill for the admission of Wyoming.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Nevada the bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion was taken up and made unfinished business from Wednesday next until disposed of.

The conference report on the Oklahoma Townsites Bill was presented and agreed to.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Davidson of Florida presented a protest of citizens of Key West against the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill. Referred.

June 14th was set apart for eulogies on Mr. Randall.

The House resumed consideration of the Copyright Bill.

The bill was discussed all the afternoon, and some amendments were adopted. A vote was finally taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and it was defeated—yeas, 98; nays, 122, as follows:

Yeas—Adams, Allen (Mich.), Andrew, Arnold, Baker, Baker, Barnes, Belden, Boath, Boothman, Boutelle, Burton, Butterworth, Byrum, Caldwell, Carlin, Carter, Chase, Chas. E. Clark (Ala.), Cogswell, Coleman, Constock, Cottrill, Covel, Craig, Culbertson (Pa.), Cutcheon, Dail, Dargan, Dingler, Dunlap, Dunphy, Faguhar, Fitch, Flower, Greenhalgh, Harmer, Hitt, Kerr (Pa.), Ketchum, La Follette, Laidlaw, Lansing, Laws, Lee, Lobbuck, Lester (Ga.), Long, Magnus, McAdoo, McKenna, McKinley, Moore (N.H.), Nuts, O'Donnell, O'Neill (Mass.), O'Neill (Pa.), Osborn, Pennington, Payne, Pennington, Post, Price, Randall, Reilly, Reynolds, Rusk, Stockbridge, Tarnsey, Ezra B. Taylor, Tillman, Townsend (Col.), Townsend (Pa.), Tracy, Tucker, Turner (W.Va.), Venable, Wadsworth, Walker (Mass.), Wallace (Mass.), Wallace (N.Y.), Wilcox, Williams (O.), Wilson (Ind.), Wright, Yardley—98.

Nays—Abbott, Anderson (Kan.), Anderson (Miss.), Atkinson (Pa.), Barnes, Barwick, Belknap, Blanchard, Brand, Brown, Brookshire, Brewster, Bricker, Brooks, Brooks, Brown, Buchanan (Va.), Buck, Bullock, Burrows, Chandler (Ga.), Cannon, Carlton, Chas. H. Chipman, Clements, Cobb, Conger, Connel, Cooper (Ind.), Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culbertson (Tex.), De Lano, Dockery, Dooliver, Edmunds, Elliott, Ellis, Enloe, Folsom, Foreman, Forney, Fowler, Fustun, Gear, Gibson, Goodnight, Grimes, Hancher, Hargrove, Haugen, Haynes, Head, Henderson (Ill.), Henderson (Iowa), Henderson (N.C.), Hill, Holman, Kinney, Hopkins, Kelly, Kerr (Iowa), Kilgore, Kinsler, Latham, Lewis, Lind, Martin, (Ind.), Martin (Tex.), McClammy, McCallan, McCleary, McKee, Milliken, Mills, Montgomery, Moore (Tex.), Morgan, Morrell, Mott, Norton, O'Neill (Ind.), Owen (Ind.), Owens (O.), Parrell, Payson, Payson, Peck, Perkins, Peters, Pickler, Pierce, Quackenbush, Ray, Reed, (Iowa), Robert-

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## LOCAL EVENTS.

## Mr. Eckstrom Made a Little Kite.

WITH GOOD TEMPLAR SIGNS.

And How He Angered Members of Good Will Lodge Exceedingly and Wound Up with a Fight.

THE TIMES of yesterday gave its readers an account of a little fracas between a young society blood of this city and a member of the order of Good Templars, suppressing the names of the parties to the affair out of regard for their positions in society. Last evening's Express, however, contained a rather lurid account of the fracas, in which one of the parties, John R. Eckstrom, is made to appear in an obnoxious light. Mr. Eckstrom in some manner (how, he will not state) got possession of the signs and passwords of the order of Good Templars. He is possessed of a considerable fund of humor, and a large society acquaintance. Many of his lady friends belong to Good Will Lodge No. 313, I.O.G.T., and Eckstrom, in sportiveness, would give them the halling sign of the order. Occasionally he would vary the amusement by presenting them with a bottle of beer. At Eckstrom's boarding house, on Flower street, are several male and female members of the Good Templars' lodge. Naturally, Mr. Eckstrom's little jokes were told in the lodgeroom, and John soon became a thorn in the side of the Good Templars. One afternoon recently John good-naturedly made a kite for the little son of one of the members, and he painted thereon the passwords of the order. This also was told in the lodgeroom, and John's conduct horrified the members. He was notified while coming out of the opera-house lately that a committee of Good Templars were waiting to punch his head. As he was escorting a lady at the time, Eckstrom said he could not very well accommodate the committee just then, but would do so on some other occasion. At his boarding-house Eckstrom learned that threats were being made against him by several members of the lodge.

Thursday morning Eckstrom met A. E. Rodell on Spring street, near Third, and asked him what kind of bluff he was making. Rodell, being one of the self-appointed committee from Good Will Lodge, replied that he was able to back up any bluff he made. Whereupon Eckstrom let out his right with a La Blanche swing for Rodell's nose. He fell short, however, and as Rodell's fighting qualities had oozed out at his fingers end, and he tried to run, and Eckstrom, as Eckstrom says, a "swift kick in the pants."

A short fight followed, in which Rodell was ornamented with a black eye. Yesterday morning he had Eckstrom arrested for battery, and John pleaded guilty and was fined \$5.45, the cost of his arrest.

Some interesting developments will follow Eckstrom's exposure of Good Templar secrets, and the next meeting of Good Will Lodge will be a lively one.

## FROM HONOLULU.

Tropical Plants and Fruits Sulted to California.

HONOLULU (H. I. Times), April 4.—[Correspondence.] I have been a constant reader of your paper for over six years. While I was in Los Angeles I took THE TIMES, and since coming here last June have read the WEEKLY MIRROR. I am very much interested in Los Angeles and Southern California, for I think you have the finest climate and the most intelligent citizens of any part of the world. What you need most, in my opinion, is that more of your citizens shall enlist heartily in making the ground bring forth more diversified crops. I believe there are many things that could be raised there with profit which have never been thoroughly tested. Especially should be tried more of the tropical and semi-tropical fruits and flowers.

There are many plants here which I think might succeed. I will mention a few and will answer any letters of inquiry I may receive through your paper.

The universal food of the natives here is the taro, and nearly all whites like it and have it daily on their tables. It is very nourishing and fattening and yields abundantly. There are many varieties of the banana. The Chinese, a small-growing fruit, not over six or eight feet high, is the one which produces most of the fruit shipped to San Francisco. The shipments amount to eight or ten thousand bunches per month. The native or Kanaka banana is an excellent fruit baked or fried, and very wholesome. The bread fruit is also very good baked, surpassing the best sweet potatoes, but may be too tender for California. Still there may be localities where it would thrive, and if so it would be a great acquisition. Then there is the mango, of several varieties. Has any one tried them in California? The oranges here are good, and differ from any in our country; smooth, thin-skinned and very juicy and sweet, not so fine in color, nor having the fragrance of ours. There are several beautiful palms here different from ours, also flowering trees and shrubs, which are very beautiful. What we ought to have is direct trade with this port. They need our brick and nails (no good ones here) and lime, and summer fruits—peaches, apricots, etc., hay, grain, and even potatoes. We could use their sugar, coffee, rice, bananas, etc., etc. I say we, because Los Angeles is my home. I have written in great haste, though I have thought much on this subject. Yours truly, GEORGE A. HOWARD.

Four Years on a Desert Isle.  
[London Standard.]

Dispatches received at Queenstown yesterday from Vancouver Island state that on February 5th three Englishmen were landed there from the American ship Wanderer, which rescued them from the uninhabited island of San Alessandro, where they had been for four years. They state that in October, 1885, they took passage in the Japanese vessel Matsuo Maru, at Hakodate, for Amomari, and while crossing the Straits of Isogura a gale was encountered which blew them out of their course. For 30 days they were tossed about, and finally the vessel was driven ashore on the island of San Alessandro, and five of the crew were drowned. The vessel was patched up, and left again, but as she was leaking badly, the Englishmen resorted to trunk themselves in her, and determined to remain on the island until some passing vessel should rescue them. The three survivors lived chiefly on the seaweed which grew on the island. They

also caught sea birds, and with hooks made out of part of the works of a watch succeeded in catching fish. They suffered severe privations, especially for want of clothing, and had all given way to despair when the Wanderer rescued them. During their stay on the island several vessels passed, but not sufficiently near to notice signals. When rescued the men presented quite a wild appearance.

## THE STATE CONVENTION.

Apportionment of Delegates by the State Central Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23, 1890.

The Republican State Central Committee of California, at a meeting held at its rooms in the city of San Francisco, on the 23d day of April, 1890, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that a Republican State convention be and is hereby called to meet at the city of Sacramento, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1890, at 2 o'clock p.m., to nominate State officers to be voted on at the general election to be held throughout the State, on November 4, 1890, to elect a new State Central Committee, and for the selection of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

Resolved, that the apportionment of delegates for each county shall be as follows:

Alameda.....	45	Sacramento.....	25
Alpine.....	1	San Benito.....	4
Amador.....	8	San Bernardino.....	16
Butte.....	13	San Diego.....	34
Calaveras.....	1	San Francisco.....	35
Colusa.....	2	San Joaquin.....	15
Contra Costa.....	9	San Luis Obispo.....	9
Del Norte.....	2	San Mateo.....	7
El Dorado.....	3	Santa Barbara.....	6
Fresno.....	13	Santa Clara.....	13
Humboldt.....	13	Santa Cruz.....	11
Inyo.....	1	Schasta.....	8
Kern.....	6	Sierra.....	6
Lake.....	2	Siskiyou.....	6
Lassen.....	1	Sonoma.....	12
Los Angeles.....	65	Stanislaus.....	6
Mariposa.....	4	Sutter.....	5
Mendocino.....	10	Tehama.....	7
Merced.....	5	Trinity.....	3
Modoc.....	4	Yuba.....	13
Monterey.....	5	Yuba.....	13
Napa.....	10	Total.....	677
Orinda.....	8		
Placer.....	10		
Pumas.....	4		

Resolved, that in all counties which cast three thousand or more votes for the Harrison and Morton electors, primary elections must be held under the provisions of the election laws governing primary elections as provided in the Political and Penal Codes of the State of California. The delegates in counties casting fifteen thousand votes or more for Harrison and Morton, where primary elections are held, must be voted for by assembly districts, and polls must be opened in the same number of election precincts in such assembly districts as were required and used at the general election in November, 1888. The committee recommends that where primary elections are held, the test for voters shall be: "Did you vote for the Harrison and Morton electors, and will you pledge yourself to vote the Republican ticket at the coming election?"

All primary elections under this call must be held on or before the 15th day of June next, and the meeting of the State Convention must be held on or before the 15th day of August next. The call for the primary election must be published in at least one paper of general circulation for five days prior to the election, and the call must be signed by the county chairman and secretary of the county committee.

In counties where no primary elections are required to be held under this call, the committee recommends that the county committees shall take such steps for the selection of delegates from their respective counties, by primary elections or otherwise, as in their judgment may be deemed for the best interests of the party.

Resolved, that the delegates elected to the State convention be, and they are hereby empowered, provided other provisions therefor have not theretofore been made, to act also as delegates to the several district conventions for the nomination of Representatives to Congress, members of the State Board of Equalization, and Railroad Commissioners, and such delegates may meet in district conventions during the recesses of the State convention to make their respective nominations and to report the same to the State convention before final adjournment.

Duplicate copies of credentials of all delegates elected, certified to by the chairman and secretary of the county committee, must be forwarded to the secretary of the committee at least one week before the meeting of the State convention.

By order of the Committee:  
W. H. DUNN, Chairman.  
J. STEPPACHER, Secretary.

## BISMARCK'S HABITS.

His Wonderful Capacity as a Drinker and Smoker.

Stories are beginning to go the rounds about Bismarck's enormous capacity in the way of drinking and smoking. Crispien, the Italian Premier, tells one which is rather amusing. "Bismarck," he says, "had two immense mugs of beer brought to us. He took one of them and showed the other to me. I remarked that I drank only water. He looked at me in silence, curiously and suspiciously for a minute, and then proceeded with the subject under discussion. The more interested he became in our conversation the more frequently and copiously he drank. After finishing his own mug he appropriated mine without a word and put down its contents in three or four tremendous draughts. Then he had a servant fetch and fill two enormous pipes. When he offered me one I exclaimed that I never smoked. 'What?' he cried, 'neither drink nor smoke? What kind of a supernatural man are you, anyway?' It was a mercy to both of us, however, that I did not accept the pipe, for Bismarck smoked so incessantly that within fifteen minutes the room was dense. After he had finished his own pipe he helped himself to the one that I had refused, and smoked it out with astounding energy. When I rose at the end of the evening from the table at which we were sitting, the smoke was so thick that I could hardly see the Chancellor's face. We don't exactly know where the moral is in all this, and it is just possible there is nothing but an immortal.

A Specimen of That Boasted Party Loyalty.

[San José Times.] It would be interesting to know, for a fact, whether Mr. Marcus D. Bock speaks the Governor's sentiments, or when R. W. Waterman opens his mouth he voices the opinions of the Governor's private secretary. These two gentlemen hold substantially the same views about Col. Markham's candidacy for the Governorship. Neither thinks he will be nominated, and one of them knows he cannot be elected, if nominated.

The report that Gov. Waterman will be a candidate for United States Senator next winter we do not believe. His retirement from public life was only a question of time, and that time very short, so he acted the part of wisdom and stepped out voluntarily. Next January, when he surrenders the gubernatorial chair to his successor, he will go into private life never to be heard of again outside of his private business and mining operations. His administration of State affairs has not been a great success, and the people are more than satisfied to let him drop out of sight.—[Santa Ana Blade.]

## A SINFUL SUBJECT.

## Unlucky at Cards; Unlucky with Women.

THE "FLY" ELECTRIC-LIGHT MAN.

Repeated Downfalls of B. F. Converse, a Man of Many Resources and Strange Experiences.

THE TIMES Thursday morning contained an exclusive account of the "eccentricities" of B. F. Converse, the agent of the Edison Electric Light Company of New York, who left the city owing about two thousand dollars, for the main portion of which borrowed sums he worked off worthless checks. While boarding at the Hollenbeck he was surrounded by a gang of sharpers, who, in addition to allowing him to pay for sundry and divers "awful" suppers, would nightly inveigle him into a game of poker and regularly fleece him. As he was a very ready writer, he would make a raise the next day by drawing a check either on the New York house or on the San Francisco agency.

What little money he withheld from the bunco-poker players he contributed toward encouraging the drama—that of the flesh-colored-lights stamp. In the Sweet Evangeline combination of "feminine grace and loveliness," he found one whom he especially admired, not for the sake of art alone, but because of her "loving eyes of blue" and elegant stage presence. About two weeks ago he obtained \$600 from the Hollenbeck Hotel, and when the check was returned dishonored he temporarily squared the matter by paying over \$300 by drawing another check which some one else cashed.

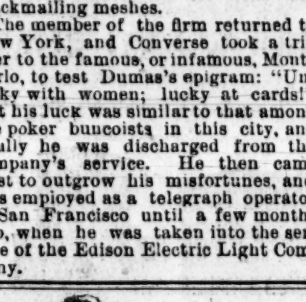
All things have an end, especially time checks; and as they returned more rapidly than he could issue new ones, he plainly saw the cloud gathering, and as the Sweet Evangelina was dated for San Bernardino he sought additional danger by flight, and, on Wednesday of last week, left by the light of the electric lamps. His wife and baby had arrived from Boston only the day previous.

It was thought that he had gone to San Francisco to endeavor to raise money from the branch house, but he was down in San "Berdoon" reveling amid the gayeties of the undressed opera.

Last Tuesday night, while seated in one of the front rows reserved for bald-heads, at the San Bernardino Opera-house, gazing through an opera glass at the amazonian march, his senses intimated with delight at the beautiful and sensuous scenes, a local officer, who had a description of the fugitive in his waistcoat pocket, had a focus on him, and in stage tones that would distinguish a heavy violin in the play, said: "You are my prisoner." Converse talks as readily as he writes, and succeeded in eluding the grasp of the local Hawkshaw, and it is very likely that he has fled to Guatemala, as he has spent considerable time in that country.

Three years ago he left New York and made the tour of Europe in the interest of the Thompson Electric Light Company, and succeeded in introducing the system in Berlin and other German cities, after which he visited Rome and the principal European cities in the interest of the company, and was a very successful man in Berlin he met one of those "American belles," who are so numerous in Europe, and who have no fortune or other visible means of support. This beautiful epiderm so proved her well-planned net around him that it required the aid of one of the members of the firm to extricate him from her blackmailing meshes.

The member of the firm returned to New York, and Converse took a trip over to the famous, or infamous, Monte Carlo, to test Dumas's epigram: "Unlucky with women; lucky at cards!" But his luck was so good that among the poker buncoists in this city, and finally he was discharged from the company's service. He then came west to outgrow his misfortunes, and was employed as a telegraph operator in San Francisco until a few years ago, when he was taken into the service of the Edison Electric Light Company.



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The paper is delivered regularly by carrier, at an early hour every morning, to the residences and business places of citizens, at the same price charged in Los Angeles.

# AROUND TOWN.

## Company B Christened the Markham Guards.

### THE QUESTION OF AN ARMORY.

The Sewer Suit—A Glance at its Present Status—Location of the Sower and Sewer Farm—Erie's and Personals.

Last Thursday evening the regular monthly meeting of Company B, C.N.G., was held at the company rooms in the Wooster block. Sergt. Lancaster presided; Private Berry acted as secretary, and a fair sized attendance was present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Sergt. Buchanan moved that Company B of Los Angeles be invited to participate in the parade drill in Pasadena, on Decoration day, May 30th, which motion was unanimously carried.

Sgt. Buchanan next moved that the company turn out on mass Saturday night, May 3d, and clean up the parade grounds on Vineyard street, between Raymond and Fair Oaks avenues, each member to be armed with either a shovel, hoe or pickax. Unanimously carried.

An important question then came under the consideration of the meeting, it being the plan forwarded by several prominent gentlemen of Pasadena, who offer to put up for the primary use and benefit of Company B an armory and drill hall, but to reserve to themselves (the builders) the exclusive use and control of the building on the non-drill nights. Ben Hahn violently opposed the scheme, upon the ground that the exclusive rights in the premises should be reserved to Company B. A committee of three, composed of Buchanan, Lancaster and Vail, was appointed to wait on the above parties in question, and after due consideration of proposed building plans, etc., to report fully at the next business meeting.

Upon motion of Ben Hahn it was unanimously carried that the company should be chartered "The Markham Guards," complimentary to Pasadena's distinguished citizen, Col. H. H. Markham.

After considerable discussion it was decided by a majority vote that the name of some prominent member be stricken from the roll-call, and recommended to a dishonorable discharge.

On motion it was decided that absentees be duly fined 25 cents for the first, 50 cents for the second, and \$1 for each succeeding offense, excepting for written causes, which was carried.

On motion of Parmar, Private G. A. Simpson was given a transfer to one of the Los Angeles companies.

C. A. Dix was honorably discharged, having moved out of the military district.

Private Shafer was honorably discharged.

Adjourned.

## THE SEWER SUIT.

The Route of the Sewer and the Sewer Farm.

A great deal of interest has been manifested by the people of Pasadena during the trial of the sewer suit of the city of Pasadena vs. Bishop et al., which has been before the Superior Court at Los Angeles for a number of days past, and which was brought to a happy termination for the city on Thursday last. It will be remembered that the jury returned a verdict in favor of the city of Pasadena, plaintiff, condemning the right of way and assessing the damages to the defendant at \$1. As a sequel to the verdict, the following facts will prove pertinent. The much-talked-of sewer farm lies about a mile beyond Alhambra. The outfall system has been completed only as far as the middle of Alhambra township, the sewer pipes having been laid that far in its course. The sewer farm is the heart of the city, follows Raymond avenue until it almost reaches its southern terminus, then crossing under the Santa Fe and Cross road tracks, finding its way through the rear of the Raymond property out to Garfield street, to continue through the center of Alhambra, crossing under the Southern Pacific Railroad and continuing down Garfield to San Marino, a place where it turns and follows the street in a straight line until it empties into the sewer farm. An injunction drawn by the property-owners on Garfield street is at present resting on the line of the sewer construction just described, but despite the fact the way to the sewer farm is by Thursday's decision practically clear. It remains to add that if the City Council chooses to give orders for the continuation of the work on the nearly completed outfall today, the work can be pushed ahead and the sewerage system absolutely complete to the farm inside of three months. After this outfall has been completed by the city, thus providing a drainway to the sewer farm, then the rest remains by contract in the hands of the Pacific Sewerage Company.

Yesterday afternoon a party composed of Councilmen Lukens, Banbury, Clarke and McQuilling, ex-Councilman McLean, City Engineer Mayer and C. C. Brown visited the sewer farm and inspected the sewer route, one of the results; it might be said, of the late decision in the Superior Court.

## BREVITIES.

The City Council meets this morning.

W. B. Mosher of Pasadena has been appointed special agent of the Land Office at \$1800 a year.

Conductor E. H. Magin of the Cross road, who has been off duty because of illness, assumed charge of his train yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning T. C. Foster of this city was awarded the contract of furnishing the City Library with the illustrated papers and monthly magazines for the ensuing year. Mrs. Merritt and Mr. Suesseroit were the other bidders.

In the recently-decided sewer case, in Judge McKinley's court at Los Angeles, the defendants because of the unfavorable outcome will now have

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

the privilege of appealing the case to the Supreme Court, which they will undoubtedly do.

E. T. Wright, formerly County Surveyor, went out yesterday morning from this place to Millard Canyon and vicinity in the interests of the Sierra Madre Water Company, his mission evidently being to see out a right of way for conveying water to Los Angeles.

## PERSONALS.

Will D. Gould of Los Angeles was in the city yesterday.

William M. Wright and wife left the city for the north yesterday.

Mrs. Jeremiah and family will move to Salt Lake City this week.

George Jouet and family, formerly of Belle Fountain and Grand avenue, have recently moved to San Francisco.

Mr. Phillips and family, formerly of Bradford street, will leave the city permanently in a near future and make Seattle their home.

Miss Francis Terrier of Sacramento arrived in the city yesterday morning and is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. F. Peabody of Marengo avenue.

Mrs. C. W. Stone of Los Angeles has been visiting Pasadena during the past few days as the guest of Mrs. D. Michener and Mrs. S. C. Arnold.

Rev. M. M. Boward, D.D., president of the University of Southern California, will address the Teachers' Institute meeting at the Wilson grammar school, this morning.

At the recent business meeting of Company B, which resulted in the adoption of the title of "Markham Guards," the drift of the discussion preceding the taking of the vote showed conclusively that the compliment paid to Col. H. H. Markham was to him as a citizen and man, and had no reference to his prominence in politics.

## Hotel Arrivals.

At the Acme—Alfred E. Johnson, Warner, B. Nichols, Los Angeles; John H. Baker, New York; William S. Hutchinson and wife, Los Angeles; John B. Eldridge, California; W. B. Eaton, Boston, Mass.

## A DETROIT MAN'S ADVICE.

Never Sit Near an Uncurtained Window.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Never sit near an uncurtained window," remarked a Detroit man in conversation, "as it is certainly dangerous."

"How can that be?" inquired a curious person.

"I will tell you. As you stand silhouetted against the light you are most prominent to anybody who looks at you from the street or common. A boy may see you and shy a stone at you, or a tramp fire a bullet with no more compunction than he would aim at a wooden man. Such a figure offers a fatal and irresistible attraction, as you know from experience."

"You?" all present exclaimed in chorus.

"Yes, I. When a boy I used to be sent on errands by my mother after dark. I had to pass a house where an old lady lived alone. She never put down her window curtains, and usually sat near the glass so that I could see her get up and hobnobbing over the book she was reading, which I suppose was the Bible. I used to feel compelled to stop and throw something at the glass to make her jump, and at last I did fire a snowball that hit the pane next to her. I ran all the way home and the next day the whole village was excited over a story of an attempt to rob and murder the poor old lady, who was very prominent in the neighborhood. I never even looked at an uncurtained window at night after that, nor did I ever make myself a target for mischievous boys. I believe many a man has been shot for the same reason, but he could not resist the opportunity of the lighted window. Crime is often the impulse of a moment."

## He Got His Cutlet.

The Brilliancy of Harry Feraou, who did not long since, as was misinterpreted in trifles as he was extravagant in other directions. It was one of his peculiarities never to let servants, and the waiters of the various hotels, know that he was a customer. One morning while staying at the magnificent Maux Hotel, in Rio de Janeiro, he came down to breakfast and ordered a cutlet. After he had eaten it he said to the waiter, "Bring me another cutlet, a second." "Baron," said the head waiter maliciously, "it's a custom with us never to serve the same course twice at a meal." "Is that so?" said Feraou, "but I have eaten it, and I have not resisted the opportunity of the lighted window. Crime is often the impulse of a moment."

## The Secret of Success.

The secret of success in life is to keep busy, to be persevering, patient and untiring in the pursuit of calling you are following. The busy ones may now let their mistakes, but it is better to risk these than to be idle and inactive. Keeping doing, whether it be work or seeking recreation. Motion is life, and the busiest are the happiest. Cheerful, active labor is a blessing. An old philosopher said: "The firefly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind; when once we rest we darken."

## A Temperance Rhyme.

[Temperance Banner.]

Sing a song of abstinence, you fellow full of rye, with not a cent to bury you, tomorrow, should you die. The keep-let in the bar-room, counting out his money, his wife is in the parlor, with well-dressed sis and sonny, and your wife has gone out working and washing people's clothes, to pay for old rye whisky, to color up your nose.

## A Song of the Unattainable.

For the few-and-far-between.

For the very-seldom-seen.

For the unobtainable I yearn!

The unobtainable I'd die!

For the unobtainable I'd die!

Oh, I burn, and sigh, and gasp

For the just-beyond-the-grasp.

For the unobtainable I yearn!

And the vulgar here-and-now

I ignore and do not know.

For the unobtainable I yearn!

Oh, I mean, and cry, and screech

For the just-beyond-the-grasp.

The two far-away-to-grasp I would forsake

For the unobtainable I yearn!

The unobtainable I'd die!

Oh, I mean, and cry, and screech

For the just-beyond-the-grasp.

The two far-away-to-grasp I would forsake

For the unobtainable I yearn!

The unobtainable I'd die!

Oh, I mean, and cry, and screech

For the just-beyond-the-grasp.

The two far-away-to-grasp I would forsake

For the unobtainable I yearn!

The unobtainable I'd die!

Oh, I mean, and cry, and screech

For the just-beyond-the-grasp.

The two far-away-to-grasp I would forsake

For the unobtainable I yearn!

The unobtainable I'd die!

LOS ANGELES TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

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